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मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

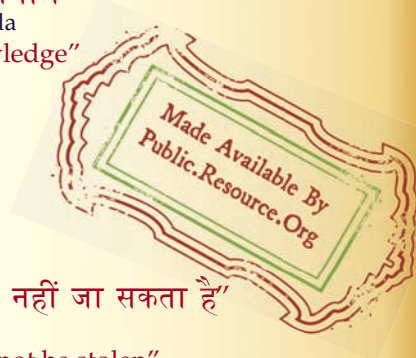
IS 15992 (2012): Information and Documentation - The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set [MSD 5: Documentation and Information]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक
सूचना एवं प्रलेखन —
द डब्लिन कोर मेटाडेटा एलिमेंट सेट

Indian Standard
INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION —
THE DUBLIN CORE METADATA ELEMENT SET

ICS 35.240.30

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Documentation and Information Sectional Committee, MSD 5

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical with ISO 15836 : 2009 'Information and documentation — The Dublin Core metadata element set' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Documentation and Information Sectional Committee and approval of the Management and Systems Division Council.

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

The technical committee has reviewed the provision of the following International Publications referred in this adopted standard and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

<i>International Publication</i>	<i>Title</i>
ANSI/NISO Z39.85 : 2007	The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set
DCAM	DCMI Abstract Model (Available at http://dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/)

Technical Corrigendum 1 published in 2009 to the above International Standard, has been given at the end of this publication.

Annex A of this Indian Standard is for information only.

Introduction

The *Dublin Core Metadata Element Set* is a vocabulary of fifteen properties for use in resource description. The name “Dublin” comes from its original 1995 invitational workshop, which took place in Dublin, Ohio; “core” because its elements are broad and generic, usable for describing a wide range of resources.

The fifteen-element “Dublin Core” described in this International Standard is part of a larger set of metadata vocabularies and technical specifications maintained by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI). The full set of vocabularies, *DCMI Metadata Terms* [DCMI-TERMS], also includes a set of resource classes, the *DCMI Type Vocabulary* [DCMI-TYPE]. The terms in DCMI vocabularies are intended to be used in combination with terms from other, compatible vocabularies in the context of application profiles and on the bases of the *DCMI Abstract Model* [DCAM].

In 2006, the DCMI Usage Board undertook an editorial review of terms in the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES) in order to clarify intended semantics and bring the wording of their definitions and usage comments into line with the language of the *DCMI Abstract Model* [DCAM]. A set of proposed changes was posted for public comment from August 28 to September 25, 2006. A face-to-face Usage Board meeting in Manzanillo, Mexico, on September 30, 2006, resulted in the publication on December 18, 2006, of a decision text, a response to comments, and a revised terms documentation.

This revision of the original ANSI/NISO Z39.85 standard that was issued in 2001 corresponds to version 1.1 on the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative website that resulted from the editorial review and public comment period described above. All changes made to terms of the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set since 2001 have been reviewed by a DCMI Usage Board in the context of a *DCMI Namespace Policy* [DCMI-NAMESPACE]. The namespace policy describes how DCMI terms are assigned Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) and sets limits on the range of editorial changes that may be already made to the labels, definitions and usage comments associated with existing DCMI terms.

Indian Standard

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION — THE DUBLIN CORE METADATA ELEMENT SET

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a standard for cross-domain resource description, known as the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set. Like RFC 3986, this International Standard does not limit what might be a resource.

This International Standard defines the elements typically used in the context of an application profile which constrains or specifies their use in accordance with local or community-based requirements and policies. However, it does not define implementation detail, which is outside the scope of this International Standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ANSI/NISO Z39.85:2007, *The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set*

DCAM, *DCMI Abstract Model*. Available at <http://dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/>

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in DCAM and the following apply.

3.1.1

resource

anything that might be identified

[RFC 3986, DCMI Abstract Model]

3.1.2

lifecycle of a resource

sequence of events that mark the development and use of a resource

EXAMPLES Conception of an invention, creation of a draft, revision of an article, publication of a book, acquisition by a library, transcription to magnetic disk, migration to optical storage, translation into English, and derivation of a new work (e.g. a movie).

3.2 Abbreviated terms

DCMI Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

4 Element set

In the element descriptions given in Table 1, each element has a descriptive label (“label”) for human recognition and a unique token (“name”) for use in machine processing.

In accordance with the *DCMI Namespace Policy* [DCMI-NAMESPACE] specified in ANSI/NISO Z39.85:2007, the “name” of an element is appended to a DCMI namespace URI to construct a Uniform Resource Identifier as a globally unique identifier for that element. The use of element names and URIs in the context of different implementation technologies is explained in *DCMI Encoding Guidelines* [DCMI-ENCODINGS].

Table 1 — Element descriptions

Element name	Label	Definition	Remarks
title	Title	name given to the resource	
creator	Creator	entity primarily responsible for making the resource	Examples of Creator include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Creator should be used to indicate the entity.
subject	Subject	topic of the resource	Typically, the subject will be represented using keywords, key phrases, or classification codes. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. To describe the spatial or temporal topic of the resource, use the Coverage element.
description	Description	account of the resource	Description may include, but is not limited to, an abstract, a table of contents, a graphical representation, or a free-text account of the resource.
publisher	Publisher	entity responsible for making the resource available	Examples of Publisher include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Publisher should be used to identify the entity.
contributor	Contributor	entity responsible for making contributions to the resource	Examples of a Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity.
date	Date	point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource	Date may be used to express temporal information at any level of granularity. Recommended best practice is to use an encoding schema such as the W3CDTF profile of ISO 8601 [W3CDTF].
type	Type	nature or genre of the resource	Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the <i>DCMI Type Vocabulary</i> [DCMI-TYPE]. To describe the file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource, use the Format element.
format	Format	file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource	Examples of dimensions include size and duration. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the list of <i>Internet Media Types</i> [MIME].

Table 1 (*continued*)

Element name	Label	Definition	Remarks
identifier	Identifier	unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context	Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string conforming to a formal identification system.
source	Source	related resource from which the described resource is derived	The described resource may be derived from the related resource in whole or in part. Recommended best practice is to identify the related resource by means of a string conforming to a formal identification system.
language	Language	language of the resource	Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as RFC 4646.
relation	Relation	related resource	Recommended best practice is to identify the related resource by means of a string conforming to a formal identification system.
coverage	Coverage	spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the spatial applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant	Spatial topic and spatial applicability may be a named place or a location specified by its geographic coordinates. Temporal topic may be a named period, date or date range. A jurisdiction may be a named administrative entity or a geographic place to which the resource applies. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the <i>Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names</i> [TGN]. Where appropriate, named places or time periods can be used in preference to numeric identifiers such as sets of coordinates or date ranges.
rights	Rights	information about rights held in and over the resource	Typically, rights information includes a statement about various property rights associated with the resource, including intellectual property rights.

Annex A (informative)

Further information

Further information about the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is available at the URL <http://dublincore.org/>. This website contains information about workshops, reports, working group papers, projects, and new developments concerning the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI).

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*
- [2] DCMI-ENCODINGS, DCMI Encoding Guidelines. Available at <http://dublincore.org/resources/expressions/>
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- [4] DCMI-NAMESPACE, *DCMI Namespace Policy*. Available at <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-namespace/>
- [5] DCMI-TYPE, *DCMI Type Vocabulary*. Available at <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/>
- [6] W3CDTF, *Date and Time Formats*, W3C Note. Available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>
- [7] TGN, *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names*. Available at <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/index.html>
- [8] MIME, *MIME Media Types*. Available at <http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/>
- [9] RFC 3986, *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*. Available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>
- [10] RFC 4646, *Tags for identifying languages*. Available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4545.txt>

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO 15836:2009 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability*.

Page 5, Bibliography, Reference [10]

Replace Reference [10] with the following reference so as to correct the hyperlink:

[10] RFC 4646, *Tags for identifying languages*. Available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4646.txt>

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: MSD 5 (394).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amendment No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402

Website: www.bis.org.in

Regional Offices:

Telephones

Central	: Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110002	{ 2323 7617 2323 3841
Eastern	: 1/14, C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700054	{ 2337 8499, 2337 8561 2337 8626, 2337 9120
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